

ABE'S HOSIER HOME.

IT WAS ALMOST AS PRIMITIVE AS AN INDIAN HUT.

Were it not for his "Second Mother" the Immortal President would no doubt have lived and died an illiterate Rail-Splitter.

The birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln furnishes occasion to E. J. Lewis, writing in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, to discuss the Lincoln family in their early home in Lincoln City, Ind. The picture he draws is far from pleasing in many particulars.

"There are many histories of Lincoln," he writes, "many stories of his boyhood and tales of his privations of early life, but still, after reading all of them, when one enters this little village and stands surrounded by the landmarks of his early days, another and more interesting story than any that has been published comes to a visitor. Lincoln City is lost away among the hills of Spencer County—impossible almost to the traveler. It did not boast of a name until after the poor boy who spent his boyhood from 7 to 21 years—he had become President of the nation and took his place in the brightest pages of the world's history. Then people down 't the county seat' began to refer to the settlement as Lincoln City, and now it has a recognition on most maps of Indiana. Here, on a knoll, lies buried Nancy Hanks, Lincoln's mother. Over there in a forgotten grave lies Sally Bush, his step-mother and guiding angel, and all around are the landmarks of interest, each referring to a story of his boyhood days.

"It was strong in the early part of the year 1816—a few months before the State was admitted to the Union—that Thomas Lincoln, Nancy Hanks Lincoln and their children,

Nancy Hanks died, and Abraham, aged 7, appeared at the mouth of Anderson creek, on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river. Nancy and Nancy, Jr., sat in the rude frontier wagon, in which were packed

SARAH LINCOLN, all of their earthly possessions, except an old cow, which Thomas and the son drove along behind.

They crossed into the wilderness of Indiana and drove north into the Indian land. Fifteen miles back from the Ohio, they found a knoll, and there they stopped and made their home. This ground is Lincoln City of to-day. Thomas was a carpenter, and he managed to build a log cabin. He did not take the trouble, however, to cut in windows. He made three three-legged stools and a table by turning a log slab, flat surface up, and putting in four sticks as legs. There was a bed made by poking poles into cracks in the logs, and supporting the other ends in forked sticks. Over these poles were laid whip-sawed boards, and over these leaves, and then bear and deer skins and old clothes. This, with the exception of a dutch oven and a skillet, was the entire household equipment.

As he is remembered here, Thomas

Lincoln was anything but exemplary. He was lazy to a very great degree, and spent all of his time fishing and hunting. He only cultivated a half dozen acres of land and his wife and children did all of the work. He was too lazy or indisposed to provide his house with necessities, and Abe, who slept in the loft, had to mount to his perch by pegs driven in the walls, because his father was too shiftless to make him a ladder. And with all due credit to Nancy Hanks, it must be ad-

mitted that she was little better than the father. They ruled their children by harsh methods, they were not cleanly, and they had never cared for better things. Therefore, Abraham, when he was 9 years of age, had not learned to read or "figger," and his sister, two years his senior, had not fared better. It was possibly a good thing for the nation, as well as the boy, that, when he was 8 years old, his mother sickened and died. The father and son whip-sawed lumber and made a crude dugout, which the corpse was placed. Twenty settlers gathered at the Lincoln cabin and carried the coffin to a hillock in the virgin forest, and buried her to her last resting place. There was no one present who was capable of saying a few words, and that was deferred for some months, and then performed by an itinerant preacher.

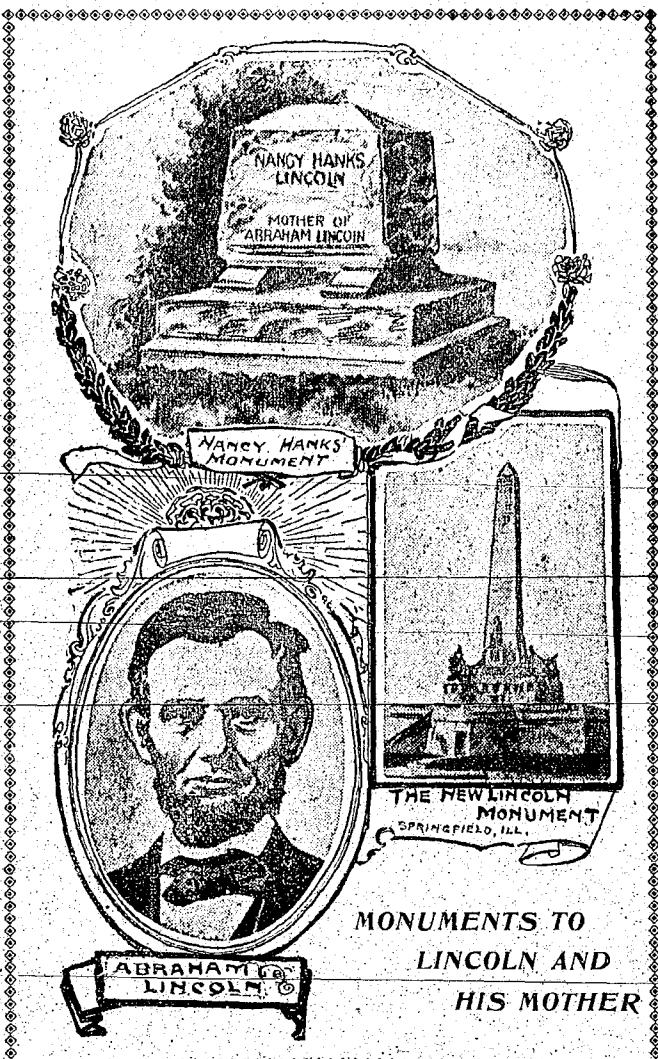
Woman Who Made His Character.

Thomas had been a widower thirteen months, when he took a notion to go over to Kentucky and see the folks where he had lived. There he found a widow, Sally Bush Johnston, an old sweethearts, who had married Johnston, his hated rival. He again proposed and was accepted. Thomas was easily the greatest story teller of his section of southern Indiana, but he had a poor regard for the truth, at times, and he won his second wife by exaggerating his talents in Indiana in palatial proportions. Sally was a woman of sterling qualities. She had been surrounded with the utensils of civilization—a bureau, a clothes chest, a table, chairs with backs, white table and bed clothes, linens, forks, and cooking equipment. Thomas insisted that she sell these and get the money, telling her he had all that was necessary. But she saw different and loaded them into a wagon and they started for Indiana. When she arrived in Lincoln City and saw her future home, she was heartbroken, and when she saw the log-and-tilled Abe and Nancy she cried. Her own three children were in striking contrast. When

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MONUMENTS TO  
LINCOLN AND  
HIS MOTHER

CUPID UP TO DATE.

Said Cupid, this year,  
I know what I'll do,  
I'll show the "old fossils"  
A new thing or two.

I'll haste me and purchase  
An "automobile,"  
Then Valentine's day  
I'll have the least trouble

In making the rounds  
I'll have the land,  
Where smoldering heart-fires  
Need to be fanned,

I'll have everything new,  
My eyes tote as well,  
Oh, I tell you my boy,  
I'll be nothing but swell.

Now, poor "Santa Claus"  
Can sit on the fence,  
For I'll make his old sleigh  
"Look like thirty cents."

And when I'm not using  
My "mobility" myself,  
It won't be put up,  
Nor laid on the shelf.

But I'll rent it to folks  
Who want to go "ridin',"  
Though my price is high,  
Out a mile that is alldin'.

To my old "freak"  
Who's a joy to a snare,  
I'll make him a front,  
But I'll "soak him for fair."

And whenever I let  
Cupid into my mind,  
I'll take a kiss,  
And feel more than repaid.

Now all you good people,  
On Valentine's day,  
Just keep your eyes open  
Along the highway.

And take care let your hearts  
Don't Cupid may steal  
As he whizzes along  
In his automobile.

Globe-Democrat

EXPLOSION COSTS SIX LIVES.

Bad Accident Occurs in the New York  
Rapid Transit Tunnel.

By an explosion of nitroglycerin meant  
for use in the rapid transit tunnel at  
forty-first street and Park avenue, New  
York, the hotels, hospitals, and other  
buildings in the immediate neighborhood  
were wrecked. Six men were killed and  
a hundred men, women and children were  
injured. The loss to property cannot well  
amount to less than \$1,000,000.

Besides the appalling list of those who  
were attended by physicians and whose  
names were given to the police, there  
were hundreds of others, many of whom  
were slightly injured by fragments of  
falling glass, and, after attending to their  
wounds in drug stores, went to their  
homes. A great many went on trains  
from the Grand Central station all over  
the country. The exact number of the  
hurt will never be known.

Fortunately the explosion occurred at  
the noon hour. Not more than a hundred  
persons were in the main waiting  
room of the Grand Central station. The  
Grand Union Hotel and the Murray Hill  
Hotel lost all of their windows and glass  
partitions, and practically every front  
window in the Grand Central station was  
shattered. The great clock on its front  
tower was blown from its case. At

the explosion the Grand Central sta-  
tion presented somewhat the appearance  
of a dismantled castle, with the big win-  
dows only ragged holes. Thousands of  
windows, some of them seven blocks from  
the shaft, fell in fragments. It was the  
shower of broken glass and falling debris  
that injured the greatest number.

RECOVERS FROM CONSUMPTION.

Subject of Tuberculosis Theory Said  
to Be Getting Well.

Miss Emma H. King of New York,  
who offered herself as a subject for ex-  
perimentation to prove or disprove Prof.  
Koch's theory of the non-intercon-  
nnectability of con-  
sumption between  
the cow and man,  
is, according to her  
physician, getting well.

St. Valentine is past!  
Beg these wood-birds but to couple now!

One of Chancery's stanzas pictures nature  
reminding the "fooles" of her na-  
tural remedies.

Ye know well now, on St. Valentine's day,  
By my statute and through my governance,  
Ye do choose your mates.

Dr. Donne also has added an old to  
St. Valentine:

Half Bishop Valentine!  
All the chirping chiropters,  
And other birds are thy parishioners.

They harrest every year,  
The lyre and graver dispense no love.

The lyre and graver dispense no love,  
But I'll "soak him for fair."

And whenever I let  
Cupid into my mind,  
I'll take a kiss,  
And feel more than repaid.

Now all you good people,  
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As he whizzes along  
In his automobile.

Globe-Democrat

Curious Old Tradition.

There is a curious old tradition that the  
birds select their mates on St. Valentine's day,  
which is more interesting in the at-  
tention accorded it than in itself. Shap-  
e's "Midsummer Night's Dream" makes  
theseus say when he suddenly stumbles upon the quartet of  
lovers asleep in the wood:

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Globe-Democrat

SENATORS HURL HOT WORDS.

Spooner, Tillman, Lodge and Teller  
Indulge in Bitter Debate.

The race question was precipitated in  
to the debate on the Philippine tariff in  
the Senate the other afternoon in a start-  
ling way, when Senator Spooner,  
shaking his finger at Senator Tillman  
across the aisle, declared that none of  
his party did not have a course  
enough to Lynch colored men or deprive  
them of their rights.

Senator Tillman retorted in a like

SENATOR LODGE, however, and for  
several minutes the wordy battle raged.  
During his remarks, Senator Tillman  
scored the government for its "butchery  
of Filipinos."

Mr. Teller almost accused a number  
of Republican Senators of lying. The  
Senators all knew, he said, whether the  
Wheaton interview concerning the Philip-  
pines was correctly reported, when they  
suggested Monday, it might not be

so unusual that it  
was feared for a  
moment he contemplated a personal  
attack on Senator Tillman.

The discussion continued several min-  
utes, with a display of finger on both  
sides of the floor. Senators Lodge and  
Teller seemed to realize that they were  
approaching an actual scene and soon  
regained composure.

SCHLEY APPEAL PUBLIC.

Many Points of Importance in Peti-  
tion to the President.

Rear Admiral Schley's appeal to the  
President from the findings of the naval  
court of inquiry has been made public by  
the Secretary of the Navy. It is a val-  
uinous document, covering sixty printed  
pages and containing about 30,000 words.

The petition itself occupies the  
first eight pages of the pamphlet. To it  
are attached exhibits A and B, containing  
the argument of counsel in support of  
the appeal, and a resume of the testi-  
mony, also exhibit C, which is a reprint  
of the bill of exceptions filed with the  
Secretary of Navy Dec. 18.

The appeal was turned over to Secretary  
Long by the President with instructions  
that the Navy Department review it and  
return it to the President with a "comment," giving the views of the  
department in the meantime.

Stated briefly, Admiral Schley's appeal to  
the President asks that the dissenting  
opinion of Admiral Dewey be approved  
and that the opinion of the majority of  
the court, wherein it differs from the  
dissenting opinion, be set aside and an-  
nulled. Three general grounds are then  
set forth in the appeal, as follows:

1. That the court erred in the opinion  
expressed by the majority, in the one of ig-  
noring the question of command at the  
battle of Santiago and for the title of

the credit of the ensuing victory.

2. That the court erred in its majority  
finding, in failure to report on the question  
raised on the eighth specification of  
the precept—"the necessity for, if any,  
and the advisability of withdrawing the  
flying squadron at night from the entrance  
to Santiago harbor," etc.

3. That the court erred in not agreeing with  
the presiding officer of the court (Admiral  
Dewey) in all the views expressed by him

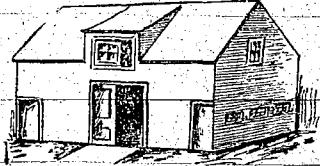


# FARMS AND FARMERS

Roof Window in the Barn.

There are thousands of barns scattered throughout the country, the roof space in which is but little, if at all, utilized, largely for the reason that the roof space is inaccessible. A barn was recently seen in which this difficulty was solved by the insertion of a roof window similar to that shown in the cut. This gives a chance to unload hay into the loft from the outside, either by hand or by a hay fork; and whenever the loft before was dark and poorly ventilated, it is now light and airy. The style of window that is shown is much better than the pitched roof dormer window that is sometimes put upon roofs. The style shown admits of having a large square window in front—especially useful if a hay fork is to be used.

The advantage of thus changing a barn is that the loft can be floored over and the hay and straw stored in the second story, utilizing the space clear

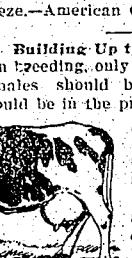


THE IMPROVED BARN.

to the ridge pole. This leaves the first door clear for a stoop and quarters for the stock, giving more room for the latter, and affording a warmer barn, since many buildings are kept cold almost wholly because of the big, empty space in the top—heated air always rising because lighter than cold air. With a window in each end of the barn above, and the new window in front, the loft will be as light as the first floor.

#### Care of Roots.

Not only those who expect to sell their surplus of potatoes and other roots, but those who intend to use the tubers for seed purposes, should be careful to guard against the cold weather. When it gets so cold that frost can be seen upon the inside of the cellar for nearly all roots, but especially for potatoes and such others as may be intended for seed purposes. The Cooper system of cold storage places the proper temperature of two tubers in storage at 34 degrees, or two above the freezing point, while carrots may be kept at 33 degrees, onions and parsnips at 32 degrees, or just at freezing. We have seen onions kept well at a much lower temperature than that, but an essential requirement was that they should thaw out gradually, and without any exposure to sunlight or artificial heat. How onions so kept would have prided if they had been set to grow seed we do not know, as we never tested them. But it is said that the potato which has been in cold storage, and even not lower than 34 degrees, has been so chilled that it is unfit to use as a seed. Its vitality has been reduced, and while we have had sprouts come from potatoes that were partially frozen, the yield was not such as to lead us to advise any one to freeze their seed potatoes. We are also told that a long term of chilling at a temperature near the freezing point is worse for them than an actual quick freeze.—American Cultivator.



#### Pushing Young Pigs.

The best food for pushing pigs is milk, mixed with shorts placed in a trough close to the pen, where the mother cannot get at it. The little pigs quickly learn it is for them, and as soon as they eat it up entirely add a little cornmeal with it, and when three months old I put as much oats ground fine as I have shorts and cornmeal. Then soak shell corn and feed it for slops. Make the slop thick, just so it pours readily; put a little salt in it; it aids digestion and is relished more by the pigs. As a substitute for milk I use oil meal, old process, and soak slop for twelve hours. I can get more growth from this mode of feeding than anything I have tried yet. Pigs, when being pushed heavily, should have lots of exercise.—Exchange.

#### Variety of Stock.

Stock-raising should include all kinds for the reason that "mixed stock," including sheep, gives the farmer more advantages and permits of more economical use of food, says Wool Markets and Sheep. If the market should be low for cattle, good prices may prevail for sheep, swine or horses, and the farmer can more confidently expect to sustain less loss than when he depends upon one kind, as disease may not affect all should it appear. Food that some animals reject will also be utilized by others.

#### Where the Fault Lies.

Many a dollar is invested every year by men who wish to make poultry breeding a business. Some enter the market poultry line and others the line of the fancy, and the question is often asked, Why do not more of them make it a success? Is it the fault of the men or the business? That the business is not at fault is evident from the fact that so many men have been successful at it; so that the answer must be that the fault lies with the men.—Poultry Herald.

#### Handling Dairy Cows.

If farmers knew how to handle cows as well as they think they do, there would be few unprofitable dairies in the country, says Farm and Ranch. There is more hope of a man who knows nothing about cows and knows he doesn't than of one who doesn't know and thinks he does. One will learn now; the other will not.

#### Indigestion in Horses.

Feed the animal regularly and not too much, and water before feeding; also mix four ounces sulphate of iron, four ounces sulfate of potassium and two ounces zinc vitriol. Divide into twenty-four doses and give one at night in small bran mush until all are taken.

#### Cattle Lice.

For cattle use chloro naphtho-lemum according to directions on package. It leaves no bad effects and frees your cattle from the lice.

#### Cooking Food for Stock.

There is but little doubt but that with potatoes or other starch foods there is a gain in cooking them over feeding them raw, and among the starch foods we also include corn and wheat, and that gain has been estimated at from ten to twenty per cent.

## STATE OF MICHIGAN.

### Occurrences During the Past Week

Boy Sold to Cure All Maladies—Barbers Will Have to Cough Up—St. Ignace Men to Receive Legacies—Wings Are to Be Cut Down.

It is said that Hillsdale is to have a new opera house this year.

The people of South Haven will vote in March on the question of incorporating as a city.

The construction of pulp and paper mills at Wells, at a cost of \$100,000, is a probability.

James Hallow, aged 68 years, a fruit farmer adjoining Benton Harbor, died from hiccups.

There are now eight granges in Wexford County, with 300 members, and it is planned to organize a county grange.

Oppossums, ordinarily a very rare animal in Michigan, are said to be quite numerous in Hillsdale County this winter.

The farm barns of Charles Day, in Vincennes, burned to the ground, together with a team of horses. Cause unknown; insured.

One of those swindlers who upsets a over the 2 on a \$2 bill and then passes it on some careless man for a \$5 note is operating at Battle Creek.

Business is booming so at West Branch that the present freight depot is far too small to accommodate the shipments, and a larger one is being built.

The epidemic of hog cholera in Branch County does not seem to abate. Over 1,000 hogs have died of the disease this winter, and the loss to farmers is heavy.

Clarence Zimmerman, an employee of Stewart's factory in Flint, was struck in the abdomen by a board which kicked back from a saw, and is not expected to live.

Peter King, who was digging a 130-foot well on his farm, near Owosso, passed through fourteen feet of coal. He went through one fine vein five feet thick.

During 1901 new residences were built in Flint to the amount of \$557,500. If they were placed side by side they would extend a distance of four and three-quarters miles.

Philander Gladden, a eccentric charmer, who has lived in Albion for forty years, or more, was found dead in his bed by neighbors who forced the door of his hovel.

With the vastly increased acreage which has been secured, the management of the chicory factory at Bad Axe will have to build a large addition to the factory, thereby doubling the capacity of the plant.

John Clark, a convict from Kalamazoo, serving a three-year sentence in Jackson prison for larceny, endeavored to cut his throat. He was found by a keeper, lying in his blood, when his cell was unlocked.

Fire destroyed the Original bathhouse connected with the Avery Hotel in Mount Clemens, and the loss is estimated to be about \$30,000, with \$3,000 insurance. For a time it seemed as if the Avery and Digney hotels, which adjoined the bathhouse, were doomed.

The one thing that appears to be certain is that in the past four years this country has succeeded in placing itself on "Easy street" as regards payments of foreign indebtedness and interest and dividend disbursements. How we got there is easily told. The world wanted the things which we had to sell to the amount of about \$1,400,000,000 in the year just closed, and instead of paying us back in manufactured commodities, as would have been the case under a continuance of low tariff and no tariff conditions, we have had our pay in cash or its equivalent in debts discharged or expenditures offset. We have not only paid interest and dividends on American securities owned abroad and on foreign capital invested in this country, but we have made good the \$200,000,000 paid to foreigners for carrying our oversea freights, also the big sums which foreign companies tax us for marine insurance, and the big sums spent by American tourists. In addition we have taken our pay in huge blocks of American securities, so that this year's January disbursements of interest and dividends have gone almost altogether to American holders, instead of going to be put under the flag of the United States. It offers no bounties of any kind to shipbuilders. The leading feature of the new bill is a mail subsidy for the establishment of regular mail service to South and Central America, Asia and Australia. In fact, the bill as outlined by Mr. Frye is only a liberal offer to American ship owners to establish mail communication with other countries where there is a prospect that our trade can be expanded. The bill contemplates initial subsidies of about a million dollars annually, with a possible tripling of that amount by additional construction in future years.

It was after 5 o'clock before the fire was under control. Lack of water at the critical moments hampered the firemen, but they managed to save the Watt department store. The Atlantic Hotel was completely gutted.

Facts to Be Remembered.

The following statistics tell why there should be no tinkering with the tariff: In the years 1893-4-5, under the low tariff and partial free trade Wilson bill, our exports of manufactures were \$325,000,000, but in the years 1893-9-1900, under the Dingley law, they were \$1,061,000,000, or \$11,000,000 more than double as much. In 1893 the balance of trade against us was \$19,000,000, but in 1901 it was \$603,000 in our favor, a gain of \$684,000. Under the Wilson law for the years 1893-4-5, the total balance of trade in our favor was \$202,000,000, but in 1898-9-1900, under the Dingley law, it was \$1,000,000,000, a gain in three years of \$1,498,000,000, or more than 600 per cent. The laws which brought about and sustain the existing condition are too vital to be tampered with.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

What They Must Show.

The advocates of free sugar must show that with the almost certain annexation of Cuba in the near future, and with that a coming condition of untaxed raw sugar, it is better now to get trade concessions with other nations while we can. They must also show that the removal of all protection from the domestic sugar growing industry is so inevitable that the benefits to be obtained from reciprocity treaties with sugar-growing countries outweigh the losses that would be caused to the American industry.

They must further show why it is well for nearly every other form of sugar to be taxed.

Parliament is different from some other nations. It can be opened with a king and a queen.

Why not divide the Filipino war up into precincts and tell the natives that it is an election?

St. Louis' offer of \$200,000 for an airship appears to have set every crank in the country at work.

Marco and Croker went to England on the same boat—the wireless man and the man of many wires.

That naval battle at Colan could not have been much. One does not read that any of the vessels looped the loop.

Prof. Pearson will be allowed to think whatever he chooses provided he will agree not to think out loud any more.

Edward's speech does not begin to compare with the President's message. It did not take up half the number of columns.

It might seem strange that Dr. Pearson's conscience would not allow him to believe in miracles and at the same time would never twitch at the thought of his drawing a salary from a Methodist university.

## OUR FOREIGN CREDITS

### Theorists Troubled About Big Trade Balances

The One Thing Certain Is that There Would Be No Trade Balances if Competitive Importation Were Not Restricted by a Protective Tariff.

Just now there is a good deal of discussion going on regarding the big trade balances piled up by the United States in the past four years of Protection and prosperity. It is a subject which worries the Free-Traders mightily. Some of them, like the Springfield Republican, have gone so far as to accuse the Bureau of Statistics of cooking up figures to show balances that really do not exist. Secretary Gage acknowledges that he doesn't know much about the matter, owing to the absence of reliable data as to the repurchase of American securities formerly held abroad. The London Times feels sure that the trade balances are more imaginary than actual, and that the United States is far from being the financial power which its people flatter themselves to be. The latest contribution to the question appears in the New York Times, from the pen of Mr. Nathaniel T. Bacon, who seems to have taken umbrage at the statement of the Free-Traders.

Business is booming so at West Branch that the present freight depot is far too small to accommodate the shipments, and a larger one is being built.

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# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR  
THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have tendered an invitation to Governor Bliss to act as one of the committee to consider plans for changing the date of the presidential inauguration from March 4th to some time when the weather is more suitable. He has accepted. The Governor has also consented to preside at a joint meeting of the Michigan Political Science Association and Farmer's Institute workers, at the Agricultural College, Feb. 26th. Among those who will make addresses on the occasion will be Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and E. A. Prouty, of the Interstate commerce commission.

Senator Mason urges fair treatment for Cuba. So does everybody else. The question is, what is fair treatment for Cuba? First, let us find that out. It may easily happen that a reduction of duties on sugar and tobacco would not put an extra dollar in the pockets of Cuban growers of sugar and tobacco, but that the money thus taken from the treasury of the United States, would all find its way to trust treasures. Also it is proper to ask what is fair treatment for the growers of sugar and tobacco in the United States, and whether it is wise that they should be mulcted for the benefit of trusts. Let us have fair treatment for all concerned.—American Economist.

Explosive water is the very latest thing in modern warfare. It is the invention of an Italian artillery officer named Cornara. For a long time it has, of course, been known to scientists, that water electrically decomposed possesses under certain condition, violent explosive qualities; but it has been left for Col. Cornara to make practical use of the said knowledge. The colonel encloses the dextored water in a hermetically sealed steel bomb, and when exploded, it is said, to develop a destructive energy 55 times greater than that of the best gun powder, and 28 times greater than that of dynamite.

Havemeyer advocates the same self-sacrifice plan urged by other manufacturers who want it all. The woollen manufacturers want free wool in order that they may use the cheap Australian and Argentine products, but they want protection for their manufacturers against the cheap products of England and Germany. The New England shoemakers want free hides while demanding protection for their manufacturers. In all these cases the result would be the same—the enrichment of the manufacturers at the expense of the farmers who raise sugar beets and cane; the stockmen who grow wool and hides. The plan is too unjust and one-sided to receive consideration at the hands of a Republican Congress.—Helena, Montana "Record."

Congress is finally moving in the matter of curbing the anarchists. A special committee of the House Judiciary committee has agreed upon a bill of which the main provisions are as follows: "The death penalty is imposed upon any person killing or attempting to kill the president or any one in the line of the presidential succession. Accessories before the fact are declared equally guilty with principals. Accessories after the fact are subject to fine and imprisonment, as are persons who counsel, advise or advocate the committing of such crimes. Provision is also made for the punishment of those conspiring in this country to kill the head of a foreign state. No alien who advocates the overthrow of organized government, is to be admitted to this country, and if found therein may be deported."

The statement by Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, that there will be no modifications of the Dingley tariff by revision or reciprocity that will work injury to a single American industry will doubtless elicit groans and denunciations from the anti-Protection crowd. Yet Dalzell's announcement is in perfect accord with McKinley's famous Buffalo speech and with Roosevelt's recent message to Congress. McKinley advocated reciprocity on lines that would not impair the "now firmly established" protective policy, and he supplemented this statement with specific utterances which Roosevelt and Dalzell have closely followed. And even if a Free-Trade party should come into power, what a clamor there would be among its own supporters for exemption of their own special interests from injurious legislation! The country is prospering more mightily than ever before and 75 per cent of the demand for weakening the protective system would melt away if the weakening process should become imminent.—Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle."

## Additional Local Matter.

H. C. Ward was in the city Tuesday, as enthusiastic as ever over his big orchard, which will be largely increased this spring, and happy over performance of the big mill at Frederic.

The Michigan Farmer's Institute at Lansing, Feb. 25-28, promises more of interest than any preceding meeting. The railways make the fare three cents a mile for the round trip.

Deputy-sheriff Milnes brought down a typewritten copy from Frederic, Tuesday who gave his name as Charles Payne. Justice McElroy thought he had better have ten days' rest, when he would be able to go to work.

The Teachers' and Mothers' meeting held last Thursday, at the High School room, was most gratifying to those who were interested. Forty-four ladies being present. Topics of mutual interest to mothers and teachers were read and discussed. It is hoped that a much larger number may avail themselves of these meetings and that the mothers and teachers may become better acquainted, and thus be able to co-operate in matters of vital importance pertaining to the children of our town. All mothers and young women are urgently requested to help the movement along by their presence and sympathy. An interesting program will be given at the next meeting, February 13th.

## Frederic Correspondence.

Misses Marvin and Lewis attended a wedding at Grayling.

We now have a meat market under the firm name of Brennan & Clack, from Pinconning.

The Alpine Medicine Co. are furnishing an amusement for the public this week, and their entertainments are fine.

Mrs. Raymond, of Gladwin, has been here the past week and organized a Maccabees' Hive with fifteen members.

Miss Mac Sarvis and Lawrence Moran were quietly married at the county capital, Jan. 25th. All join in wishing them unlimited happiness through life's journey.

You should have seen the look of surprise on G. Rhinhardt's face when his uncle, after sitting in the office for three hours, quietly made himself known, coming to look up a location for business.

Mr. A. Cutter, the blacksmith at DeWard, died last Tuesday. He had been at this place, Sunday, accompanied by his two boys, riding back as far as the gates in a sleigh. He had something of a load of provisions to carry, and the boys, going ahead arrived at home all right, notwithstanding the terrible storm. When late in the evening the father had

not arrived at home, a searching party started out to look for him, finding him at five o'clock, Monday morning, in a badly frozen condition.

It is thought, that he fell in an apoplectic fit, and was unable to battle against the storm and cold.

The remains were brought here for interment in the Maple Forest cemetery.

The lumber camp of Bonfield & Co., in Dover township, Otsego county, has been rigidly quarantined on account of small pox. There are now about 20 cases in this camp, and eight new cases have broken out since Dec. 14th. State health officials have been here to see that the quarantine is strictly enforced.—Cheboygan News.

Fire was discovered in the business section of Gaylord, Sunday night, at eleven o'clock, which resulted in a total loss of several business blocks. The money loss is estimated at \$20,000. The sufferers, on buildings were: T. B. Willoughbee, \$1,000; G. Lanning, \$15,000; Dr. J. P. Fox, \$2,000; Joughlin Brothers, \$2,000; J. Elliott, \$1,500; Martin Powell, \$800; Dr. J. P. Fox, \$800; Insurance on buildings, \$3,500. The loss on mercantile stocks were: Otsego County News printing office, \$1,000; William Kimberly, manufacturing confectionary, \$1,000; Harry E. Fox, druggist, \$2,000; W. S. Carpenter, jewelry and lock store, \$1,800; Joughlin Bros., meat dealers, \$1,200; Elizabeth Duhl, bazaar store, \$1,500; Whitman, pharmacist, \$8,00. Insurance on mercantile stocks, \$3,000. Six families lost household goods, valued at \$1,500, on which there was no insurance.

The advisory committee of the Republican State League of Michigan met at Detroit, last week, and decided to call the annual convention of the Republican clubs of the state to meet in Grand Rapids, February 12th. This will give the delegates to the convention an opportunity to attend the annual banquet of the Lincoln Club, the program for which, as announced from Washington, is attracting state attention. There is likely to be quite an attendance at the banquet from clubs in the state.

# A Great Reduction Sale!

We have concluded to add another line of goods to our well established business, and therefore we are compelled to reduce our stock to make room for our new department. The prices below and a call at our store to examine our stock will convince you of what we say as being a fact.

## Dry Goods.

6c and 7c Sheetings for	.05	yd.	Ladies' \$1.25 fur trimmed felt Slippers, for	1.00
8c Sheetings for	.06	yd.	Ladies' \$1.50 fur trimmed felt Slippers, for	1.12
Pine Blached Cottons,	.07	yd.	Ladies' 5c Slippers, for	.60
All Our 6c and 7c Prints,	.05	yd.	Children's and Misses' Slippers for 40c and	.50c
All Our Ginghams,	.08	yd.	Men's and Woman's felt house Slippers, for 45c and	.50c
10c and 12c Percales,	.08	yd.	We call special attention to our line of Ladies' and Children's Shoes.	
Cerma Blue Prints, regular price 10c, for	.08	yd.	We can save you from 25 to 50 per cent on them.	
5c and 6c Outing Flannel,			We have no space to mention our Gentlemen's Shoes, but we will sell them all in like proportions.	
White and Colored,	.04	yd.	This sale commences January the 2d, and last until Feb. 25. No goods will be reserved.	
8c Outing Flannel, White and Colored, for	.06	yd.		
All Our 10c Outing Flannel, for	.07	yd.		
4c Crash Toweling, for	.04	yd.		
5c do do do	.04	yd.		
Ladies' \$1.25 fleece lined Wrappers, for	.98			
Ladies' \$1.00 fleece lined Wrappers, for	.75			
Ladies' heavy fleeced 25c Underwear, for	.19			
Ladies' ex. heavy fleeced 50c Underwear for	.37			
Ladies' natural mixed 50c Underwear, for	.37			
Children's fleece lined Underwear for	.07	up.		
Boys' 25c fleece lined Underwear, for	.21			
8c Cotton Hats for	.05			
12c Cotton Hats, for	.10			
<b>Shoes.</b>				
Men's rubber lined Felt Shoes \$1.02				
Men's rubber sole and heel \$2.00				
Ladies' fine fleece lined \$1.75 shoes for	.125			
Ladies' \$2.00 fleece lined Kan-guru shoes for	.150			
Ladies' \$2.25 fleece lined Shoes 1.75				
Ladies' high top felt \$2.00 Shoes for	.180			
Ladies' \$1.00 fur trimmed felt Slippers for	.75			
<b>Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.</b>				
As all our goods are marked in plain figures, we will give 25 per cent off on all Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Overcoats and Reeters.				
Gray mixed 25c Underwear for 19c, or 35c a suit.				
Heavy 50c fleece lined Underwear for 35c.				
Genuine silk fleeced Underwear, regular price \$2.50, suit for \$1.75.				
All wool Camel's Hair, regular price \$2.50, for \$1.75.				
Fine all wool ribbed, for \$1.75 a suit.				
Men's Mackinaws, Duck Coats, and Gloves and Mitts at cost.				
We have a fine selected stock of Men's Pants, prices for all wool from \$1.00 to \$3.50.				
Boys' 75c all wool Knee Pants for 50c.				
Boys' 50c all wool Knee Pants, 25c.				
Boys' \$1.25 all wool Knee Pants for 80c.				
Men's, Ladies' and Children's Rubber Slippers go at cost.				

Our special line of Ladies' and Children's Capes and Jacks-ets go at cost.

This sale is a strictly Cash Sale! All wishing credit must pay full price.

# H. JOSEPH.

Originator of Low Prices, (Opposite Bank.)

Grayling, Michigan.

## Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted jewel, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boscches German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug-Store. Get one of Green's Special Almanacs.

The lumber camp of Bonfield & Co., in Dover township, Otsego county, has been rigidly quarantined on account of small pox. There are now about 20 cases in this camp, and eight new cases have broken out since Dec. 14th. The sufferers, on buildings were: T. B. Willoughbee, \$1,000; G. Lanning, \$15,000; Dr. J. P. Fox, \$2,000; Joughlin Brothers, \$2,000; J. Elliott, \$1,500; Martin Powell, \$800; Dr. J. P. Fox, \$800; Insurance on buildings, \$3,500. The loss on mercantile stocks were: Otsego County News printing office, \$1,000; William Kimberly, manufacturing confectionary, \$1,000; Harry E. Fox, druggist, \$2,000; W. S. Carpenter, jewelry and lock store, \$1,800; Joughlin Bros., meat dealers, \$1,200; Elizabeth Duhl, bazaar store, \$1,500; Whitman, pharmacist, \$8,00. Insurance on mercantile stocks, \$3,000. Six families lost household goods, valued at \$1,500, on which there was no insurance.

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The inter-state-commerce commission's annual report calls sharp attention to the secret rebating of railway charges. Some of the destructive effects of this rebating may be briefly summarized from the commission's report. "Large producers, such as the great packers of Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City, are given lower rates than their smaller competitors. Thus the latter are driven out of business, and, owing to the lack of competition, stock growers must take lower prices, while consumers of meats must pay higher prices. Favoured grain buyers are given a practical monopoly of the trade over vast areas. Thus the farmer must take less for his grain and the miller and consumer must pay more for their grain and flour. Furthermore, lower rates are charged on grain for export than on grain for domestic use. Thus the foreign consumer is favored and the foreign milling industry is built up at the expense of domestic industry and home consumers." These are merely two illustrations out of hundreds of the rebate evil. Secret freight rebates are also the great weapon of industrial oppression. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pending hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

Therupon it is ordered that Monday, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the trial of said petitioner, and that the next of kin of said Dr. Patterson, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at the Probate office, in the village of Grayling, in said county to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons

interested in said estate, of the pending hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

# The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1902.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

Everybody is waiting for Feb. 12.

The Grayling Band Concert will be the musical event of the season.

Queen Quality Shoes on sale by Blumenthal & Baumgart.

Subscribe and pay for the Avalanche, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Special bargains in the Shoe Department, of Kramer Bros.

Call at the Big Sale of Blumenthal and Baumgart.

Stationary, Tobacco and Cigars, at Jenson's, next to Opera House.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kramer Bros.

Don't pass by the going-out-business sale at Blumenthal & Baumgart's.

Every possible and some impossible designs in Valentines, at Fournier's.

One dollar will buy as much gondola at L & B's, as \$1.25 or \$1.50 elsewhere.

Mothers and Teachers' Society will hold their next meeting at 3:30 p.m., Feb. 13th., at High School building.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

The closing chorus by the fall band is worth alone double the price of admission.

A dispatch just received from St. Valentine says he will make his headquarters at Fournier's, as usual.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

The band will be assisted by the best musical talent of Grayling, which is equal to any in the state.

Buy Valentines of Fournier, and they will do the work and save the young man's blushes.

J. A. Lewis who has been at Standish, for some time came up last week for a visit with old friends.

Frank Ingersoll is recuperating from his illness, down the river with his brother Charles.

MARRIED—At Frederic, January 27th, Miss Marion Sarvis, and Lawrence Morad, Rev. J. J. Willets, officiating.

During the month of January the thermometer registered seven mornings below zero, the lowest being the 28th, 11 degrees.

The Band Concert, Wednesday evening, Feb. 12th, will be as windy as the first of this week, but a heap more pleasant.

The first deed received in this county for record on final homestead, on state tax homestead lands, was given to W. H. Lyman, on Sec. 16, Twp. 25, N. R. 3 W.

Tax-payers of Frederic township will take notice that Town Treasurer, B. P. Johnson, will be at home to receive taxes, every Friday this month.

For Sale or Rent—One of the most desirable residences in the village. If sold, time will be given on part.

C. H. BUTLER.

The rush of trade at Bates & Co's. store has worn out the pine floor, and they are putting in a new one of Maple.

Reader—You will confer a lasting favor, and receive a reward, if you will report the name of dealers trying to sell you a substitute for the Madison Medicine Co's. Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

The celebrated "Ground Hog" came out of his hole a few moments, last Sunday, but seeing what was coming slunk back, and if the weather continues as it was Monday and Tuesday, he will stay there all summer.

A Brighton, England man has invented a magnifying or amplifying trumpet through which the human voice can be heard and understood 10 miles. We are going to get one and yell the names of our delinquent subscribers from the roof every morning.

The sky looks bluer, the sunshines brighter, a feeling of youth creeps over the soul after taking Rocky Mountain Tea made by the Madison Medicine Co. 35 cts. Ask your druggist.

Warning has been sent out by the treasury department at Washington not to accept \$10 and \$20 bills on the American National Bank of Helena, Montana. While a large consignment of bills were being shipped to Helena, robbers secured \$45,000 worth of them. They were unsigned and the signature of the bank officials have been forged to them.

She was sitting up with a sick man. No professional nurse was she. Simply sitting up with her sick lover, giving him Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

Rev. S. Edgecumbe was in town a few hours last week, but did not have time to call on many of his friends, much to their regret. He was enroute to the Soo.

Mrs. W. A. Shaver desires to express her thanks for the kindness of our citizens, extended to her after the death of her mother, during the terrible incidents preceding, and at the burial.

What do you think of this? There were 51 school districts in the state, too poor to have school last year; 83 had an average attendance of three pupils; 1,004 that averaged eight pupils. There are many districts in the state where the burden of supporting the school is a heavy load. The right kind of citizen will think of these people when discussing school questions.—Moderator.

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### The Sad Ending of a Ruined Life!

Among the pioneers of this section, when it was almost a trackless wilderness, there came a stalwart young man of more than ordinary intelligence, and not afraid of work, with a sweet-faced bride, who seemed ever ready to do her part in making their modest home the Heaven such a home should be. No home was more neat, and no one was more welcome at the social functions of the place than these, and the future seemed as bright as the clearest day. In June, with its brightness of the forest, and fragrance of flowers, but a little cloud was discovered in their horizon, black as the smoke of hell, and more to be feared. The demon of strong drink had fastened his fangs in the heart of the husband and father, and steadily wrapped him in his deadly coils despite the efforts and prayers of the yet beautiful wife. As month by month and year by year he sank from the high estate of manhood, which was his birthright, losing all self respect, all love of family and home, all sense of honor, and consort with all that was low and vile, yet the loving wife clung to him with a love which to her was a "sweet idolatry, enslaving all the soul," hoping against hope, until hope was dead, home was destroyed, friends and society had cast them off, when in deep despair, yielding to his influence and surroundings, she was yet slowly but surely drawn with him in his downward course, into the whirlpool of destruction.

The years that followed are filled with a sad story of debauchery and social ostracism, of times with actual suffering and want, changing the young, and strong and fair to prematurely gaunt old age, with violence written everywhere, and with disease battling for the life blood of the once beautiful wife and mother, until last week, with disease came death into their squalid home, giving to her curse of sorrow and suffering. Kind hands of Christian neighbors prepared the body for the grave, and left it with the husband, who, instead of reverent watching, which was the least he should have done, left it alone to procure for himself the drink which had proved to him damnation, returning in the night, and in some way setting fire to their house, from which he was barely rescued with his life, while the body which he should have guarded was nearly consumed.

As her new-made grave is covered with the pure white snow, so let her memory be covered with the white mantle of charity and belief that He who knoweth the heart, will say, "More signed against than sinned." Believe that the spirit so bruised and broken, is again clothed in the white robes of the purity of youth, which were torn from her, not cast aside, and let the story of these lives be a lesson, teaching all who know or hear it, to abstain from the curse that infests homes, debauches manhood and womankind, and blots out the liberty of love, which is God.

"Shall thee Who have not known temptation, Wear the crown Denied to those Who battled, even if they fell, Who knew And chose The good, and strove To conquer for its sake? When they are vanquished. Shall we heap Reproaches on them— Shall we say, See, they were sinful, Let them die— Bind not their wounds; They have offended God?" O Pharisees!

Working Overtime: Eight hour days are ignored by those tireless little workers—Dr. Kleg's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work night and day, curing Indigestion, Billousness, Constipation, Sick Headache and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25 cts at Fournier's drug store.

A gentleman named Matton, from Toledo, was in town yesterday, looking for his sixteen year old daughter, who had been inveigled away from that city. He had traced her to Beaver Creek, where she had relatives, and went after her to take her home.

Brain-Food Nonsense. Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutrient is destroyed by Indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

I am going west as soon as my house is sold, a new nine room house with good cellar, good barn and henery, and ten acres of land. It is going cheap, and is one of the most desirable locations in the village. A. E. NEWMAN.

### Had to Conquer or Die.

"I was just about gone," writes Mrs. Rosa Richardson, of Laurel Springs, N. C., "that Consumption was bad that the best doctors said that I could not live more than a month, but I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by using seven bottles, and am now stout and well." It's an unrivaled life saver in Consumption, Pneumonia, La-Gripe and Bronchitis; Infallible for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hay Fever, Croup or Whooping Cough. Guaranteed bottles 50 cts and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

### South Branch Items.

Why is it that it takes a certain school teacher ten minutes to walk to and from school, and when she is going from a dance it takes an hour and a half to walk the same distance?

Paul Schmidt and Charley Scott spent Sunday with Marshal Richardson.

Two certain young men were out for a cutter ride with a fly-team, and they ran into the corner of J. Corwin's fence, tipped the young men out, and broke the cutter. The last seen of them they were going down the road, one driving the team and the other the cutter. For further particulars and information ask Tom and George about it.

Tom King, of Gaylord, visited friends in this vicinity, last Saturday and Monday.

F. P. Richardson is able to do some light work.

Making Oak and Cedar trees is the order of the day in Richardsonville and vicinity.

Miss Ruth Richardson, of Lansing, is visiting her father.

Miss Nellie Corwin returned to her home last Sunday.

Mrs. I. H. Richardson and Miss Etta Nowlan visited at George Pease's, in Richfield, Sunday.

You can save from \$2.00 to \$5.00 on every Suit or or Overcoat, bought of us, and get the latest style.

Big Bargains in Woolen Blankets, Comforters, Woolen Hosiery. Call and examine the bargains.

# Going out of Business

## Another Bunch of Rare Bargains, well worthy of your inspection.

These are but a few of the great values we have in store for you. A call at our store will satisfy the most critical and economical buyers that we offer remarkable values not to be found elsewhere.

### The Corhartt Brands



### "THIS IS THE TICKET."

of working clothing are made under the best of conditions, by the best paid labor, stronger,

larger and better than other brands, and for these reasons

are worn by honorable men. We have reduced prices on these goods so that it will pay you to wear the Corhartt Brand.

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### Great Values

1 bale of heavy Unbleached Cotton, 7c quality, at 5c per yard.

1 case of White Shaker Flannel, 6c quality, at 4c per yard.

One lot of Ladies Wrappers, made of good quality dark prints, \$1.00 value, at 75c.

Ladies \$5.00 Dress Skirts reduced

to 3.85. These are of newest styles:

Ladies' \$4.00 Dress Skirts at 3.15, trimmed with braid and silk. Same reductions on all our Skirts.

Ladies dark Flannel Under-Shirts 50c quality, at 25c.

One case of Ladies' Jersey ribbed Vests, full size faced lined, at 12c per garment.

## PRESIDENT OF CUBA.

SEÑOR PALMA WAS CHIEF EXECUTIVE 24 YEARS AGO.

In the Ten Years' War He Was Captured and Taken in Chains to Spain —Outlines the Policy of His Administration.

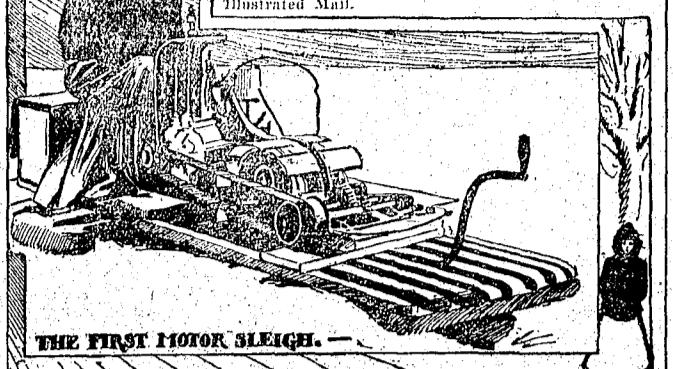
The first President of free Cuba, Tomás Estrada Palma, is a man of remarkable character and when he returns to Cuba to be inaugurated on May 1, he will see his native land for the first time in twenty-four years. When he left it was in chains and Cuba was being ground under the iron heel of Spain. Now his country is free and he returns to accept the administration of the highest office within the gift of his people.

Señor Palma was born in Bayamo and was educated in Spain. He was there when the war of 1868 broke out and immediately returned to Cuba to take part in it, and was elected President of the republic, which the patriots proclaimed. Unfortunately he was captured and was confined at first in Morro Castle. Later he was taken in chains to Spain and was imprisoned in a castle at Catalonia, near Barcelona. When peace was restored, after the revolution had been crushed out, Palma was released, but was refused the privilege of returning to Cuba unless he would take an oath never to bear arms against Spain. This he refused. He told the Spaniards that he was President of Cuba, placed in that position by his countrymen, and that he would never prove false to that trust or the national aspirations of the Cubans. "I will not return to Cuba to fight against you," he said, "for I shall never return to that country until it is free."

His words had the nature of a prophecy. His after years were spent in loyal service to Cuba and now the revolutionary President of a quarter of a century ago goes back to his native land the elected President of a constitutional republic.

## NOW COMES RUSSIA WITH AN AUTOMOBILE SLEIGH

While all the rest of the world is experimenting with automobiles, snow-clad and ice-bound Russia has had to look on in silence, but now comes M. Clement J. Charnock of Sereid, Russia, with an automobile sleigh, auto-sleigh or motor-sled, or indeed anything you would like to call it. The inventor already has an experimental machine which has given entirely satisfactory results. This machine is shown in the picture, which is from a photograph taken for the London Illustrated Mail.



THE FIRST MOTOR SLEIGH.

The motor-sled runs on three broad runners, which have sharp shoes, two of these runners are at the back of the machine and one in front, the front one being motorable, is used in steering. The motive power is steam generated by gasoline, and the power is transmitted to a large cylinder which is shod with flat steel plates, having sharp edges bent down, so that as the plate rests flat upon the snow, its sharpened edge grips the snow or ice surface, taking up just enough of the sled's weight to keep the plate from slipping.

The picture does not show the driver's seat, which is immediately in front of the big cylinder, and from whence he manipulates his engine and also steers with the tiller, which is shown. The little vehicle is fitted with a whistle and as it glides about over the snow it is an object of never ending wonder to the Russian peasants. Charnock is now building a larger machine.

is closed. The fields of Cuba will be desolated and the sugar mills will be ruined just as thoroughly as they were by the Spanish incendiaries.

"Cuba sends great quantities of unrefined sugar to the United States, and it is prepared to send more, but upon every 100 pounds of that sugar it now pays \$1,685, a tax which is almost prohibitive. It leaves no profit to the producer, and it is of no benefit to the consumer in this country.

since than the second task, which is, to make permanent that peace which it has established in the island.

"I know and understand the people of my country. They are gentle, mild and obedient. They hate tyranny. They will give allegiance and honor to a just government. Give us prosperity and you will guarantee the continuance of peace. There is no country in the world that will not revolt against hunger."

"As to my internal policy I shall endeavor to follow the high example that has been set by the provisional government maintained by the Americans. It is my earnest desire that a high wall shall be placed between the past and the present. I would have inaugurated a new era for the Cuban republic, into which shall be brought no part of the unhappy struggles of the past."

### WHY AMERICAN JOCKEYS EXCEL.

They Begin Riding in Early Boyhood—Our Polo Players.

George Morgan, the veteran who came over from the Pacific Slope in the '70s and rode in James Gordon Bennett's original polo team, with a record as an equestrian that made him an acquisition, is prevented by his paralytic leg from riding any more, but he watches the sport with much interest.

"The trouble," says he, "is that most of our riding men commenced to ride after they had attained their majority. Now run over the list and see if this is not so. The reason the American jockeys astonish the world is that they commenced to ride in early boyhood; were brought up on horseback, indeed, are, so to speak, to the hammer born."

"This is especially the case with the negro jockeys, who are the most daring and reckless. The riding of our jockeys simply paralyzes the English, who, accustomed in starting by drawing places, wonder at the skill and daring of our jockeys in cutting in and taking the lead in imminent danger of being cut down in the crush and rush, unless, indeed, their horse responds to the demands on him."

"Now our gentlemen riders, with few exceptions, do not commence riding until young men, and the result is that while they are daring and courageous they lack experience and training. There never was a more reckless rider than Mr. Bennett, who, though he commenced late in life, was a skillful and daring rider through constant practice and bravery by nature."

"George Gould, considering that he did not commence to play polo until he was past 35 years of age," says Mr. Morgan, according to the New York Times, "is a wonderfully good rider. One of the best amateur riders was the late George Work, son of Frank Work. He was a daring, skillful and picturesque rider. In the question of riding the poor man's horse is often as well trained and dices better work than the millionaire's."

### Advantage in Typewriting.

"I have learned to typewrite," said a young woman to a group of her friends, "It's lots of fun, and it is the greatest convenience in the world."

"You can't write your social letters on a machine," suggested one of the group.

"Of course not," said the young lady. "The accomplishment is convenient in many ways, though, I volunteered to work for papa—copy papers, and so on. When mamma asks me to do anything disagreeable I can say I have to typewrite for papa." It's business, you know, and I can go into the library, open the machine a while, and read if I want to. Then if there is an unwelcome visitor, or I am engaged I want to break, I say I must help papa, and go to my machine. It is a great thing, I tell you, and I advise you all to learn how to typewrite!"

Fully Paid.

"Has Kumberly ever done any work for you?"

"I believe I have employed him on one or two occasions."

"Hm, eh? Then you are just the man to tell me what I want to know. I've had him doing some odd jobs for me for a day or so, and I'd like to know, before I pay him, just what you think his services are worth."

"Well, then, I guess he's had about all his services are worth."

### Wages to Ohio Workers.

Ohio manufacturers paid in wages last year \$94,061,314, an increase of \$10,414,943 over the previous year.

"The first task, that of taking upon itself the battles of a weaker people, was not greater nor of more importance."

"If this reduction is granted the prosperity of Cuba will be immediate and great. If it is denied it will mean ruin."

"There will be \$500,000,000 employed in the sugar and tobacco industries, all of which will be lost if the American door

"On all grades of tobacco, a similar high duty is collected. Some leniency is displayed toward leaf tobacco, thus giving American manufacturers an opportunity to import the better grades, but the tariff is too high."

"My plans are not now completely formed, but in my opinion the duty on sugar should be cut in half. It is reasonable, I think, that we should take into consideration the great industries that have been built up in this country and ask nothing that would work an injury to them."

"We would like to have our sugars entered free, but we can afford to pay eight mills on every pound, and at the same time work our plantations at a profit. This is a question which the

President Palma's Policy.

Naturally the attitude of President Palma on the relations between the United States and Cuba is one that should interest Americans and this attitude he explained the other day in an extended newspaper interview.

"My policy," he said, "will be to maintain as strongly as possible the good relations that now exist between the people of Cuba and those of the United States; to develop the natural resources of Cuba and to provide work of some sort for every able bodied Cuban."

Cuba's relations must be maintained between the two countries, for the reason that this is our natural market, and, in a limited way, Cuba is the market for American goods. I am fully convinced that we can make reciprocal arrangements that will be of benefit to both, though it would be folly to deny that the burden of obligation will rest upon my country.

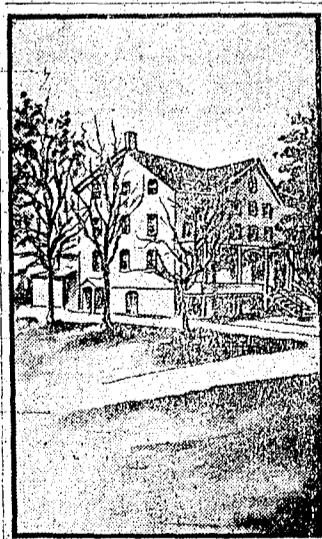
"I abhor politics, and I believe that Cuba will be happier and more prosperous if political intrigues are abandoned. The base and the groundwork of permanent peace is employment for all. Employment means prosperity, and at the present time prosperity is more necessary to Cuba than to any other country. I will try all that I can to develop agricultural interests, as in that direction lies our best hope."

"We need great economy. There will be no ostentatious government. Every employee must work for his country with the same unselfishness that was displayed during the days of the revolution. Vanity must be cast aside, and with no idea of self-benefit, all must labor for the cause of country."

"While we must have this market, I realize that we cannot expect to send our products into the United States to compete in the open market with the Cuban products. I will ask, with every expectation of the request being granted, that a reasonable reduction shall be made in the duty on sugar and tobacco, the two staples of Cuban agriculture."

"If this reduction is granted the prosperity of Cuba will be immediate and great. If it is denied it will mean ruin."

"There will be \$500,000,000 employed in the sugar and tobacco industries, all of which will be lost if the American door



PRESIDENT PALMA'S RESIDENCE.

United States must take under serious consideration."

"American blood was shed 'aid

American wealth was spent by the million that Cuba might be free. But that country is not independent that has not prosperity. Lasting freedom is secured by prosperity and in Cuba peace depends upon that condition."

"There is a moral obligation still resting upon the United States. This great country should help in establishing peace and order and prosperity in Cuba; it must do so before its work is complete. In that way it will conclude the most magnificent undertaking a nation ever imposed upon itself."

"No."

"Well, then, I guess he's had about all his services are worth."

"You say you haven't given him anything yet?"

"Fully Paid."

"Has Kumberly ever done any work for you?"

"I believe I have employed him on one or two occasions."

"Hm, eh? Then you are just the man to tell me what I want to know. I've had him doing some odd jobs for me for a day or so, and I'd like to know, before I pay him, just what you think his services are worth."

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"You say he's had about all his services are worth."

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## MOTHER.

By Virginia Woodward Cloud.  
Often, when some great deed is cried of one, by flood or flame, who died, of men who sought and won their fame,  
While all the hand rings with some name,  
Or other.

I think me of one warfare long,  
Of Marsh's water, bitter strong,  
Of sword and fire that pierced the heart,  
Of all the dumb, unuttered part.

And say, with eyes grown misty, wet  
(Love's vision, that cannot forget),  
"All heroes are not counted yet—

There's Mother."

—Ladies' Home Journal.

## A STORY OF 1780.

O, saw ye not fair Inez,  
She has gone into the west.

To dazzle when the sun is down  
And rob the world of rest?

—Head.

It was near the close of an autumn day in the year 1780 that two horsemen, wearing the uniform of British officers, rode up Queen street, now Pearl street, at a lively pace, and stopped at a mansion on Franklin square, then the most fashionable quarter of New York. The British arms, under Sir Henry Clinton, occupied the city. Directly north, in Westchester, and further up the Hudson, the Continental forces were encamped, and collisions between detachments of both armies were of frequent occurrence.

"Colonel," said the elder of the two men, as they stood on the doorstep of the house, "I'll wager a little of my best vintage against a shilling that Inez refuses you."

"Done!" exclaimed the other. "If Sir Henry Clinton holds my powers of insinuation and fascination as cheap as that—well, I'm surprised, that's all."

"No offence meant, colonel," laughed the man addressed as Sir Henry Clinton, when it was, "I know that Col. Melrose used to be bad, in fact, is yet, absolutely irresistible among the ladies; but that beggar Yankee captain seems to be in favor above all others with Inez Henley."

"Hang the half-starved rebel! He does seem to have some influence, but, with rarefied families on my side, the siege will be of short duration," answered the colonel half pettishly, half facetiously. By this time the door was opened by a servant, and the gentlemen proceeded to the drawing room, where the family were gathered.

William Henley, the owner of the mansion, was one of those vacillating characters, then prevalent in our land, who favored neither side in the great struggle for American autonomy; but, who, resorting to machiavellian tactics in perfect consonance with his capacity to curry favor with both sides. When Capt. Prentiss of the Continental army came to woo his daughter Mr. Henley looked upon the suit with favor, and invariably expressed a desire to see the American arms crowned with success.

When the distinguished visitors entered the drawing room, they were received with becoming courtesy by the family. It was an event of unusual occurrence for Sir Henry to visit the Henley homestead, and such visits were always appreciated. On such occasions the master of the house was profuse in his loyal assertions. Sir Henry bowed to Inez in the most approved London drawing-room style. She advanced with queenly mien, and extending her hand, said: "Sir Henry, it is always an unalloyed pleasure to see you."

"Thanks, Miss Inez, it is, I can assure you, no less a boon to me to have the privilege of visiting a house where beauty and hospitality reign supreme." "Come, Sir Henry," broke in the host, who was a clever tactician in such matters. "Let Inez entertain the Colonel while we retire to the library and enjoy a pipe."

As the commandant left the room he whispered to Colonel Melrose: "Every success, Colonel, and remember our bet."

When her father and his guest left the room Inez Henley bowed to Colonel Melrose and resumed her seat on a divan, from which she arose to receive the minister. In her bearing toward the Colonel a close observer might have detected a tinge of frigidity. This man, of all other, her father had set his heart on her marrying. Rich, handsome and powerful; he was certainly a desirable acquisition to the family of any gentleman of the colonies. But it was the old, old story, the heart of Inez Henley was another's. Her sympathies, though never openly expressed, were with her struggling countrymen; and one of them, Captain Prentiss, was her accepted suitor.

Her extreme beauty of face and form rendered her an object of adoration among the officers of his Majesty's service, who made her father's house, a favorite place for recreation. She was a pronounced brunette, tall and willowy. Her graceful head was covered with a profusion of ebony ringlets, that fell around a face as fair as ever fired the imagination of a poet or painter. Her eyes were dark and lustrous, and were fringed by luxuriant dark lashes. A poet in a moment of transcendent fervor would have said that her simple motions might have been set to music, and to no music more exquisite or ravishing than the ones, or her own voice.

Colonel Melrose looked at her for a brief period as if in deep reflection. Then, taking her hand to his, he said: "Inez, I have spoken to your father since our last meeting, and I have his entire approbation. Do you still refuse to listen to me?"

"Colonel Melrose," said the girl, a slight flush mantling her cheeks, which added materially to their beauty. "I have the profoundest respect for any one who is my father's friend, but you will doubtless find some other lady more worthy of your attentions in your native land."

"That is impossible, Inez, for you

are the most beautiful of women," exclaimed the young man, his eyes alight with the passion that controlled his being. "Come with me to England, Inez, as my wife," he resumed, "and don't bother with this rebel captain, who is here enough to take up arms against his King, and who must eventually be hung, like the traitor that he is."

"God forbid, Col. Melrose, that any brave man who fights for what he deems right should ever meet with such a fate."

"There is no semblance of right on his side," continued the officer, "and the vile traitors have just hung the brave Andre, for which they will have to pay dearly."

When the pioneers came to Wisconsin they brought with them the habits of industry that were much needed in a section so remote from the cities and factories of the East. One of the things they first learned was to raise everything they needed as far as possible, then to revise their supposed needs, and go without the rest, at least until such time as they could better afford to buy. Economy was necessarily the watchword with them, for they had generally expended most of their means in getting to the new country and in buying land which was to furnish them with their living. Their first homes were marvels of cheapness, and still they were considered good enough for many years.

"Col. Melrose," she at length said with affected composure, "you are always welcome to share our hospitality but those scenes must be as distasteful to you as they are to me, my

father's approval to the contrary notwithstanding."

With which, remarks she left the room and joined her father, the discomfited Colonel following.

A few days subsequent to the events just related Mr. Henley, as was his wont of late, uplifted his daughter in a mild yet firm tone for persisting in refusing Col. Melrose.

"My dear child," he said, after a long conversation, "my future happiness depends on you accepting the proposal of Col. Melrose. He is rich and I am not so well off as to preclude the possibility of some day being poor. Besides, the King's sovereignty over the country will be restored in time, and Captain Prentiss will be poor and may be an exile."

The conversation was interrupted at this point by the appearance of a servant bearing a note. Mr. Henley soon discovered that the missive was from his wife, who was away for her health in company with a younger son and daughter. He read, among other things, that a rumor was current that Captain Prentiss was killed in an engagement on the Hudson. A moan escaped from the lips of the girl as she heard this. With a desolate effort at self-command, she attempted to speak to her father. The latter, noticing the alarming pallor of her visage, threw the note aside and led her to her own chamber and summoned assistance. For weeks and months the poor girl hoped that the report of her lover's death was false. But at last reports, which seemed to be authentic, confirmed the intelligence.

Colonel Melrose renewed his attentions with redoubled vigor upon hearing of the direful tidings. Mrs. Henley came to the assistance of her husband and enlisted in the cause of the colonel. The poor girl was at length prevailed upon to look upon the attentions of the officer favorably, or at least to seem so. When the early days of the spring came she consented to wed Colonel Melrose in obedience to the wishes of her parents. A day was set for the nuptials and Sir Henry Clinton consented to act as best man for his friend the Colonel.

When the wedding day came about the Hanley mansion and the wide grounds, the present location of Cherry Hill, presented a gay appearance. Groups of gallant men in bright red, accompanied by beautiful ladies, fitted to and fro. It is safe to say, Cherry Hill never saw such a distinguished group since. At length the hour for the ceremony arrived, and the couple took their stand by the surprised minister of the gospel.

"Is there anyone present, who objects to Col. Lionel Melrose of his Majesty's Ninetieth Regiment of foot and Inez Henley being made man and wife?" asked the divine, in a clear, resonant voice.

"I do, I object!" shouted a decrepit old man, who pushed the guests aside and stood before the couple. "Col. Melrose, your wife has just arrived from England, and is within 20 miles of this house," continued the stranger, and before the guests recovered from their astonishment he was gone.

"It is a lie, a foul lie!" vociferated the expectant bridegroom, who seemed transfixed with horror and astonishment: "go on with the ceremony."

"My dear sir, under the present circumstances it is impossible," expostulated the minister. "This mystery, I hope, will be made clear to the satisfaction of everyone. Until then nothing can be done."

Inez Henley was carried from the scene in a fainting condition and the guests dispersed. Not many hours after the household had retired, the strange old man reappeared in the grounds. By a few movements of the hands, his long, white hair and general decrepit appearance disappeared, and Captain Prentiss stood revealed to the astonished domestic who kept guard. The man, thinking he had seen the ghost of Captain Prentiss attempted to run. But the Captain bounded forward and grasping the man's arm said: "Don't be alarmed, I am alive and in the flesh. Acquaint your mistress, Miss Inez, of my presence and a guinea of the King's coin awaits you."

The man obeyed and Inez soon appeared and flew to her lover's arms. Two swift horses lay concealed nearby, and with a quick movement the horses soon mounted them and rode toward the American lines. Captain Prentiss resuming his disguise, they reached the American camp in safety, and were soon united in wedlock.

When the innumerate wings of peace again overspread the land, Captain Prentiss took his wife to his plantation in the South, where they were often visited by the parents of the bride. —New York News.

## Pricking a Message.

It was stated in the proceedings against Dr. Krause that one of the law papers had been used as a cover for secret communications from England to South Africa, says the Westminster Gazette. The method of using newspapers for secret communications is very simple, but by no means easy to detect. The person sending the message pricks the paper with a pin immediately below certain letters of the text. These pins are as far apart as possible, but the

recipient, on holding up the paper to the light, finds no difficulty whatever in deciphering the words. If, for instance, the sender of the message wishes to say "But," he pricks the paper below a "b," but allows several "u's" to pass before he fixes upon that letter, and the same with "t." This system is by no means new. It was brought to light some time ago, not before, however, it had escaped detection for many years.

## HOMES OF PIONEERS.

How Early Settlers in the Northwest Built Log Houses.

When the pioneers came to Wisconsin they brought with them the habits of industry that were much needed in a section so remote from the cities and factories of the East. One of the things they first learned was to raise everything they needed as far as possible, then to revise their supposed needs, and go without the rest, at least until such time as they could better afford to buy. Economy was necessarily the watchword with them, for they had generally expended most of their means in getting to the new country and in buying land which was to furnish them with their living. Their first homes were marvels of cheapness, and still they were considered good enough for many years.

"Col. Melrose," she at length said with affected composure, "you are always welcome to share our hospitality but those scenes must be as distasteful to you as they are to me, my

father's approval to the contrary notwithstanding."

With which, remarks she left the room and joined her father, the discomfited Colonel following.

A few days subsequent to the events just related Mr. Henley, as was his wont of late, uplifted his daughter in a mild yet firm tone for persisting in refusing Col. Melrose.

"My dear child," he said, after a long conversation, "my future happiness depends on you accepting the proposal of Col. Melrose. He is rich and I am not so well off as to preclude the possibility of some day being poor. Besides, the King's sovereignty over the country will be restored in time, and Captain Prentiss will be poor and may be an exile."

The conversation was interrupted at this point by the appearance of a servant bearing a note. Mr. Henley soon discovered that the missive was from his wife, who was away for her health in company with a younger son and daughter. He read, among other things, that a rumor was current that Captain Prentiss was killed in an engagement on the Hudson. A moan escaped from the lips of the girl as she heard this. With a desolate effort at self-command, she attempted to speak to her father. The latter, noticing the alarming pallor of her visage, threw the note aside and led her to her own chamber and summoned assistance. For weeks and months the poor girl hoped that the report of her lover's death was false. But at last reports, which seemed to be authentic, confirmed the intelligence.

Colonel Melrose renewed his attentions with redoubled vigor upon hearing of the direful tidings. Mrs. Henley came to the assistance of her husband and enlisted in the cause of the colonel. The poor girl was at length prevailed upon to look upon the attentions of the officer favorably, or at least to seem so. When the early days of the spring came she consented to wed Colonel Melrose in obedience to the wishes of her parents. A day was set for the nuptials and Sir Henry Clinton consented to act as best man for his friend the Colonel.

When the wedding day came about the Hanley mansion and the wide grounds, the present location of Cherry Hill, presented a gay appearance. Groups of gallant men in bright red, accompanied by beautiful ladies, fitted to and fro. It is safe to say, Cherry Hill never saw such a distinguished group since. At length the hour for the ceremony arrived, and the couple took their stand by the surprised minister of the gospel.

"Is there anyone present, who objects to Col. Lionel Melrose of his Majesty's Ninetieth Regiment of foot and Inez Henley being made man and wife?" asked the divine, in a clear, resonant voice.

"I do, I object!" shouted a decrepit old man, who pushed the guests aside and stood before the couple. "Col. Melrose, your wife has just arrived from England, and is within 20 miles of this house," continued the stranger, and before the guests recovered from their astonishment he was gone.

"It is a lie, a foul lie!" vociferated the expectant bridegroom, who seemed transfixed with horror and astonishment: "go on with the ceremony."

"My dear sir, under the present circumstances it is impossible," expostulated the minister.

"My father is a captain of the Second Cavalry. This is a queer little town, with two troops here, and five officers. The windows here are as large as doors, but they have iron bars on them. They have big blinds, the whole length of the window, with little windows cut in them. They are on the inside of the house.

From the 1st of December to the 24th the people have torch-light parades every night. They carry torches and different colored paper lights. Each town is divided into two parts. One parades one night, and the other the next. The night of the 24th they both parade, and afterward the people decide which was best. The names of these districts are Fortun and Zaza.

Zaza had the best parade this Christmas, but Fortun had the prettier decorations in its district. We, all of the Americans, live in Fortun.

Most of the people of Cuba live in huts made of the green bark of the royal palm tree, under the big leaves which are used to make the roof, and they use to make rope of the trunk, but there is a fine now against cutting these trees. The rest of the buildings are made of wood with tiled roofs. They are very few stone houses or plastered ones on this island. I have been a broad-ax or an adze, but in my youth I became quite expert in the use of both of them.

The roofs of most of the early buildings were made without either boards or shingles. Tamarack poles were generally used for rafters, and upon them were placed ribs of hardwood, generally oak, on which to lay the shingles, which served the purpose of shingles. These shingles were made of straight-grained timber, so that they could be of the same width and thickness, and they were laid in courses up and down, instead of horizontally, as is the case with shingles.

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The Nantucket Dialect.

A family circle in Nantucket was once discussing the use of nautical phrases, when the mother said: "Girls, I never use them." "Well, watch me, and see if I do." Shortly after she said to one of the children, "There, take this and carry it to Cousin Phoebe, and tell her that this square is yours, with me; and then must send for it, for it is almost school time."—Christian Register.

The total sales at the art galleries of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo amounted to less than \$15,000 for twenty-seven pictures.

Pricking a Message.

It was stated in the proceedings against Dr. Krause that one of the law papers had been used as a cover for secret communications from England to South Africa, says the Westminster Gazette. The method of using newspapers for secret communications is very simple, but by no means easy to detect. The person sending the message pricks the paper with a pin immediately below certain letters of the text. These pins are as far apart as possible, but the



## MAKING A MAGNET OF PAPER.

A dry weather experiment which will prove entertaining. Get a sheet of thin paper. Rub it with the hand or a brush, and it will become charged with electricity, so that it will stick as though glued to your face or to your clothes, without your being able to shake it off. Electrify a sheet of thicker paper, or a postal card, and it will attract light bodies, such as scraps of cork or little balls of elder pith.

Balance a walking stick on the back of a chair, and you may safely lay a wager that you will cause it to fall off without touching it, or even blowing it, and without interfering with the chair. First, dry your card-board well before you begin, then rub it energetically on your sleeve, and present it to one of the extremities of the cane. The walking stick

will follow the card as though the latter were a magnet, until its equilibrium is upset, and it will straightway tumble off the chair, as you prophesied.

## SORELY TEMPTED.

The author of "A Visit to Java" tells a good dog story which has also to do with ducks. The moral of the story is that neither the one nor the other should be subjected to temptation beyond reason.

A planter in Java kept a number of canine pets. Among these Bob, an English bulldog, was his favorite. The dog was as good-natured as was dignified in appearance, seldom misbehaving, even when severely tempted.

His master had some black ducks which he had reared with much care to ornament the little lake in the garden. One afternoon when Bob was taking his nap in the neighborhood of the kitchen with his small white teeth protruding from his black lips, after the manner of bulldogs,